

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

IN view of the fact that Bellary district constituted a part of the old Madras Presidency for quite a long period prior to the 1st October 1953, it may not be out of place to trace here briefly the growth and development of local self-government in the old Madras Presidency.

Local administration in the districts began with the passing of the Towns Improvement Act X of 1865 and the Local Funds Act IV of 1871. The first Act created the municipalities and the second the local fund boards in the Madras Presidency. These local fund boards were the fore-runners of the district boards and panchayats. **Early period**

Development of Local Boards :—The Local Funds Act of 1871 divided the whole province into a number of circles and constituted in each of these circles a Local Fund Board consisting of three or more non-official members nominated by the Government and an equal number of official members appointed by the Government. The term of office of the members was to be three years. The Collector of the district was made *ex-officio* president of each board situated within his jurisdiction. The Act repealed the District Road Cess Act of 1868 and the Education Cess Act of 1863 and the existing funds and charges appertaining to local roads and schools were transferred to the newly constituted local funds. The Act also provided for the imposition of a cess similar to the district road cess but with a maximum of one anna in the rupee, for the establishment of tolls upon roads and for the levy of a house-tax. The local funds were made responsible for the maintenance of roads and communications, for the upkeep of schools, the construction and maintenance of hospitals, markets, choultries, tanks and wells and the training of vaccinators and sanitary inspectors. The Act also provided for the transfer to the Local Fund Board of public dispensaries and choultries, endowed and un-endowed.

The Local Boards Act V of 1884 repealed the Local Funds Act IV of 1871 and ushered in new local bodies. By this Act, the control over the local boards, exercised by the Board of Revenue was assumed by the Government and the administration of local affairs was vested in a single District Board constituted for each revenue district, consisting of a president and not less than twenty-four members who might all be appointed by the Government or might be partly so appointed and partly elected by the members of the newly created Taluk Boards from among their own members. The members were to hold office for three years. All the Revenue Divisional Officers were made *ex-officio* members. The proportion of the official members was reduced from one-half to one-fourth of the total strength. Under the old Act, the Local Fund Board had no powers to levy taxes on its own authority but could only administer the funds raised on its behalf by the Government. Under the new Act, the local boards were empowered to levy, with the approval of Government, any of the taxes authorised by the Act. Also, under the new Act, the president of the District Board could be elected from among the members of the District Board, if the Government so directed.

The Local
Boards Act of
1884

The Taluk Boards were formed for each taluk or group of taluks, consisting of a president with not less than twelve members who might either all be appointed by the Government or partly so appointed and partly elected from among the members of the Union Boards or elected by the tax-payers of the taluk, one-third of the members being officials. The term of office of the members was fixed at three years. The Taluk Board's jurisdiction was the same as the Revenue Divisional Officer's jurisdiction; that officer was made the *ex-officio* president of the Board. The Taluk Board's funds consisted of one-half of the collections of the tax levied by the District Board in the Taluk Board's area and transferred to it by the District Board and other fees collected within the area of the Taluk Board, such as licence fees for markets.

Taluk Boards

The revenues of the District Board and the Taluk Boards were derived from (1) a tax not exceeding two annas in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands in certain districts, and not exceeding one anna in the rupee in certain other districts, (2) from a railway cess of three pies in the rupee on an annual rent value of lands and (3) from tolls and fees for the use of cart stands, markets and slaughter houses. The duties and responsibilities of the District Boards and Taluk Boards were declared to be the maintenance of roads, bridges and other means of communications, construction and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, diffusion of education and for that purpose, construction and repair of school buildings, training of teachers, enforcement of measures relating to sanitation and public health,

Sources of
revenue

establishment and maintenance of relief works in times of famine and scarcity, and other acts of local public utility.

The Union Boards were constituted for single villages or groups of villages called unions. There were to be not less than five members. The headmen of the villages constituting the union were *ex-officio* members. One of these headmen was to be appointed as chairman. Members other than village headmen were to be either all appointed by Government or partly so appointed and partly elected by the tax-payers. Their term of office was to be three years. The resources of the Union Boards were to consist of the proceeds of a house-tax varying from four annas to five rupees according to the classification of the house, and any other sums placed at the disposal of the Union by the Taluk Board.

Union Boards

The next important milestone in the local administration came with the passing of the Local Boards Act V of 1920 and Village Panchayats Act XV of 1920. The Local Boards Act of 1920 gave an independent status to each class of the Local Boards and increased not only their strength but also their proportion of elected members, their resources and their powers. The taxation powers of all the three kinds of boards were enlarged to increase their resources and each board was allowed to raise the authorised taxes separately. The Local Boards were given a free hand in framing their budgets. Provision was made for the appointment of a District Board Engineer and a District Health Officer and for the enforcement of sanitary and public health measures. The Local Boards thus became more or less autonomous and the Collector and the Government were empowered to interfere only in cases of emergency and mal-administration. In order to inspect and superintend all the operations under the Local Boards Act, an officer called the Inspector of Local Boards, who was also the Inspector of Municipal Councils, was appointed.

Local Boards
Act of 1920

The Madras Elementary Education Act VIII of 1920 made it obligatory on the Taluk Boards and the Municipalities to levy an education cess for the purpose of expanding elementary education and on the Government to contribute a sum equal to that realised by the cess. When the Taluk Boards were abolished subsequently in 1934, the duty of levying the cess and running the schools devolved upon the District Board.

Madras
Elementary
Education
Act, 1920

Village Panchayats :—Informal village panchayats constituted on a voluntary basis had, by 1915, come into existence in several districts, for looking after village forests, village conservancy and water supply. These panchayats were doing useful work, but were handicapped by not having any legal sanction for levying taxes or enforcing their decisions. It was later considered that the time had come to remove the handicaps of the existing

panchayats, to constitute new panchayats and to place all the panchayats on a statutory basis.

**Village
Panchayats
Act, 1920**

The Village Panchayats Act XV of 1920, which was accordingly passed, authorised the constitution of panchayats in rural areas (where there were no Union Boards) for the administration of village affairs by the villagers themselves. The panchayat was to be entirely an elected body consisting of not less than seven and not more than fifteen members. Election was to be held once in three years. There was to be no property restriction in the franchise; all residents of the village, who were not less than twenty-five years of age, were to be entitled to vote and to be elected as members of the panchayat. The absence of property qualification gave opportunities to the members of the depressed classes, and in most villages, the voters elected members of their own community on the panchayats. The Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils was appointed as the Registrar-General of Panchayats and placed in direct charge of the panchayats in the State. It may be mentioned here that the system of state aid to panchayats was started in 1925-26 and that it took the shape of grants for panchayat libraries and elementary schools and grants for the improvement of village communications and water supply.

The position created by the Local Boards Act and the Village Panchayats Act of 1920 was modified in some respects and improved by the Local Boards Amendment Act XI of 1930. It empowered the presidents of the District Boards and the Taluk Boards to exercise control over the affairs of the panchayats. It also provided for the appointment of a District Panchayat Officer and for the formation of a Village Development Fund.

**Abolition of
Taluk Boards**

All Taluk Boards were abolished in 1934, their assets, liabilities and main functions being taken over by the District Boards. The Village Development Fund was also abolished and its resources were placed at the disposal of the District Boards. Provision was made for the appointment of Executive Officers for the panchayats and the duties and powers of these officers were defined. Roads of military and other importance were transferred from the District Boards to the Highways Department. It was said that some of these changes were designed to "control the infiltration of politics" into the local bodies and "to tide over any local opposition that might be created during periods of stress and strain." Other changes were intended to improve the finances and increase the usefulness of the local bodies.

**Later
legislation**

The people's Government, which succeeded the Adviser Government in Madras in 1947, wanted to introduce a more comprehensive legislation which would make the panchayats really autonomous. They wanted to invest the panchayats with

powers under the Village Courts Act of 1888 and the Indian Registration Act of 1908. They, therefore, introduced fresh legislation and passed the Village Panchayats Act of 1950. This Act enlarged the powers, resources and responsibilities of the panchayats.

The origin of municipalities in the district of the then Madras State dates from the passing of the India Act XXVI of 1850. This Act authorised the Government to introduce its provisions in any town in which the inhabitants were desirous of making better provision for "constructing, repairing, cleaning, lighting or watching any public streets, roads, drains or tanks, or for the prevention of nuisances or for improving the town in any manner." This was merely an enabling Act and that being so, and the people being unwilling to tax themselves, it was never introduced in any district. Subsequently, however, a few purely voluntary associations for sanitary and other municipal purposes uncontrolled by any legislative enactments were formed in some of the northern districts of the Madras Presidency.

**Development of
Municipalities**

In the year 1865, the Government passed the Madras Towns Improvement Act X with the intention of making the inhabitants bear as much as possible the charges of maintaining police force in towns. It was, however, eventually resolved that the funds compulsorily raised in this manner should be made applicable not only to the expenses of the police but also to "construction, repairing and cleaning of drains, making and repairing of roads and doing such other things as may be necessary for the preservation of public health". The amount to be raised for these purposes was to be fixed by the Government, who were also to indicate the means of taxation, and one-fourth of the sum to be fixed was to be paid by the Government as a grant-in-aid. The councillors were to consist of not less than five inhabitants of the town, appointed by the Government, and their term of office was limited to one year, subject to reappointment. Three *ex-officio* councillors, namely, the District Magistrate, the local Magistrate and the Range Officer of the Public Works Department also sat on the council. The nature and the method of collection of the various rates, taxes, tolls and fees were defined and several compulsory clauses were introduced in place of the optional rules and bye-laws which the councillors were empowered to make under the old law.

**The Act of
1865**

The Towns Improvement Act III of 1871 was an improvement over the Act of 1865. Under this Act, it was incumbent on the municipalities to make suitable arrangements for the provisions of lighting, water supply, medical and educational facilities, registration of births and deaths and vaccination of persons in their respective areas. The qualification for the members was made more elastic. Their term of office was increased from one

**The Act of
1871**

year to three years. The number of *ex-officio* members was reduced from three to two, the Collector of the district being substituted for the District Magistrate as president and the local revenue officer taking the place of the local Magistrate and the Range Officer of the Public Works Department. Provision was made for the election of councillors and the vice-president by the rate-payers. The result of the Act of 1871 was to place the councillors in a more responsible position and to diminish Government interference in matters of detail, while the provisions rendering permissive election of councillors and of vice-presidents furnished the means for granting a larger measure of independence than before.

Owing to the famines of 1876-78, the Government once more went back to the policy of 1865 of taxing the people for the maintenance of the town police. An Act was accordingly passed making the municipalities liable to 75 per cent of the police charges. This state of things, however, lasted only for three years. In 1881, the Government of India gave it as their opinion that the municipalities might be relieved of the charges for police on the ground that it was a department "over which they had no control and in the efficient and economical expenditure of which they had but little direct interest and no immediate responsibility."

The Act of
1884

In 1882, a committee was appointed by the Government to go into the whole question of local administration and on its recommendation, a new Act entitled the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 was passed. This Act superseded the Towns Improvement Act of 1871, and for the first time introduced the term "Municipality". Under this Act, the Municipal Council was to consist of not less than twelve persons, their term of office being three years. The Revenue Officer in charge of the division of the district in which any municipality was situated was to be an *ex-officio* councillor. All the other councillors might be appointed by the Government or with the permission of the Government any portion not exceeding three-fourths of them might be elected by the tax-payers. The Collector was to have emergency powers over the municipality. The position of the Government servants lent to the municipalities was defined and the position of municipal servants was improved.

The main sources of revenue of the municipalities at this time consisted of a tax on professions, a tax on lands and buildings not exceeding seven-and-a-half per cent on their annual rental value, a water tax levied at the rate of four per cent on the annual rental value of houses and lands, a tax on vehicles, tolls on vehicles and animals entering the municipal limits and licences to carry on offensive or dangerous trades.

In 1920, as a result of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation, the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 was passed. This Act repealed the Act of 1884 and increased the elected proportion of the members of the Municipal Council as well as their resources and general powers. This Act was further modified in some important respects by the Act X of 1930. This Act did away with the nomination and laid down that every Municipal Councillor should be elected. It, however, provided for the reservation of seats for the minority communities, Muslims, Indian Christians, Harijans, Europeans and Anglo-Indians and for women. It also removed the disqualification of women to stand for election and extended the franchise to every person assessed to any tax payable to the Government of India or the State Government or any other local authority. Subsequent municipal legislation was on lines similar to those followed in the case of local boards. The elections to municipalities, which were postponed from time to time during the war period, were held in 1947.

The Act of
1920

Prior to the merger of seven taluks of Bellary district with the old Mysore State on 1st October 1953, there were, in all, 155 village panchayats in the district under the Madras Village Panchayats Act X of 1950. Of these, eight were class I panchayats and 147 were class II panchayats. The taluk-wise particulars of these panchayats were as given below :—

Administration
of Panchayats

| <i>Name of taluk</i> | <i>Class I panchayat</i> | <i>Class II panchayat</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Bellary | .. | 42 | 42 |
| Hospet | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| Sandur | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Kudligi | 2 | 16 | 18 |
| Harapanahalli | 1 | 29 | 30 |
| Siruguppa | 1 | 24 | 25 |
| Hadagalli | 1 | 19 | 20 |
| Mallapuram | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 8 | 147 | 155 |

Prior to 1953, the Department of Local Administration, which was independent of the Revenue Department, was having control over the panchayats and was supervising the working of panchayats. At the district-level, there was a District Panchayat Officer at Bellary, who was subordinate to the Regional Inspector of Local

Boards, Chittoor. For each taluk, there was a Deputy Panchayat Officer to look after the administration of panchayats. After 1st October 1953, the Deputy Commissioner of Bellary was appointed as the Regional Inspector of Local Boards and the post of the District Panchayat Officer was abolished. The Assistant Commissioners of Bellary and Hospet were appointed as *ex-officio* District Panchayat Officers in respect of the panchayats of their respective revenue jurisdictions. At the taluk-level, the posts of Deputy Panchayat Officers were also abolished and the Tahsildars were appointed as *ex-officio* Deputy Panchayat Officers for panchayats of their respective taluk jurisdictions. There were Executive Officers in all the eight class I panchayats, and the presidents of the class II panchayats were the executive authorities in their respective panchayats.

The Act of
1959

The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, came into force with effect from 1st November 1959, repealing the Madras Act of 1950. Under this Act, the District Board was abolished and in its place a three-tier decentralised district administration—the Village Panchayats, the Taluk Development Boards and the District Development Council—has been organised.

The re-organised panchayats represent the social and political wing of the rural life, while the service co-operatives form the economic sphere of the village democracy. Several provisions of the new Act are in consonance with the recommendations of the Balwantrai Mehta Committee. The new Act provides for the establishment of a panchayat in every revenue village or a group of villages having a population of not less than one thousand and five hundred but not more than ten thousand. The membership of the newly constituted panchayats is not less than 11 and not more than 19 with reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population. There is also provision for two seats for women. If a village panchayat has a population of more than 5,000 with an annual estimated income of more than Rs. 10,000, the State Government have powers to notify it as a Town Panchayat. There is also provision for converting any existing Town Municipality with a population of not more than 10,000 into a Town Panchayat.

As in June 1971, there were, in all, 334 panchayats constituted under the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959 in Bellary district. Out of them, fifteen were town panchayats. All the panchayats have their chairmen and vice-chairmen elected. The taluk-wise particulars of panchayats were as given below :—

| Name of taluk | No. of Village Panchayats | No. of Town Panchayats | No. of members elected and nominated | No. of Sche- duled Caste and Sche- duled Tribe members | No. of women members |
|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| Bellary .. | 68 | 3 | 857 | 122 | 145 |
| Hospet .. | 28 | 4 | 432 | 55 | 76 |
| Sandur .. | 27 | 1 | 378 | 61 | 58 |
| Kudligi .. | 53 | 2 | 707 | 90 | 115 |
| Harapanahalli .. | 48 | 1 | 632 | 116 | 101 |
| Hadagalli .. | 42 | 2 | 582 | 83 | 81 |
| Siruguppa .. | 41 | 2 | 535 | 60 | 91 |
| Mallapuram .. | 12 | .. | 156 | 26 | 24 |
| Total .. | 319 | 15 | 4,279 | 613 | 691 |

All the plan schemes of the villages, where panchayats are established, are to be duly executed by the panchayat administration. Construction, repairs and maintenance of village roads, drains, bunds and buildings, public wells, ponds, tanks, lights, sanitation and conservancy, regulation of buildings, shops and eating houses, maintenance of public buildings and forest lands under the control of the panchayats and cattle pound, allotment of places for manure pits and laying out of village extensions are some of the duties entrusted to the village panchayats. They are also expected to carry out various other duties in the sphere of co-operation, promotion and development of economic conditions with special reference to agriculture, establishment and maintenance of dispensaries and maternity and child welfare centres, promotion and encouragement of cottage industries, etc. The day-to-day administration of the panchayats is being looked after by secretaries appointed by Government.

Duties of Panchayats

A fair portion of the land revenue, *viz.*, 30 per cent of the actual allocations, is assigned to the panchayats. Another 10 per cent of the land revenue is also assigned to the needy panchayats where certain schemes like water supply scheme, construction of school buildings, etc., are to be taken up and for which there are no funds available with the panchayats to meet their share of contribution. Under the Plan scheme No. 304, assistance to panchayats for creation of remunerative assets is given in the form of loans with six per cent interest to improve the finances of the panchayats and in some cases grants are also given. The loan is repayable in ten equal annual instalments with interest accrued thereon.

By way of illustration of the working of village panchayats in the district, panchayat institutions of two villages, namely, Kenchanagudda and Hosahalli * are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

**Working of
Kenchanagudda
Panchayat**

Kenchanagudda village is situated at a distance of four miles south-west of Siruguppa town. It is said that it derives its present name from one Kenchegowda who was once the head of this village. It has a group panchayat serving three villages, namely, Kenchanagudda, Tanda and Devalapura. As per the figures furnished by the panchayat, the population of these three villages was (1) Kenchanagudda 2,226, (2) Devalapura 917 and (3) Tanda 860, the total population being 4,003 as in 1971.

The present group panchayat came into existence in 1960 under the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. It was re-constituted on 19th April 1968, having thirteen seats, of which two were reserved for women and three for the Scheduled Castes. The representation of each of the three villages of this group panchayat is as given below :—

| Village | Number of members | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | General | Women | Scheduled Castes | Total |
| 1. Kenchanagudda .. | 5 | 1 | .. | 6 |
| 2. Tanda .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| 3. Devalapura .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Total .. | 8 | 2 | 3 | 13 |

The panchayat got all the three villages electrified in January 1968. There are 40 street lights and 25 private connections in the main village of Kenchanagudda, 12 street lights and five private connections in Devalapura and eight street lights in Tanda. It has provided four drinking water wells to Kenchanagudda and one each to Devalapura and Tanda. All the three villages are having only mud roads at present. The facility of ayacut roads has been made available to each one of these villages. The Taluk Development Board, Siruguppa, has been giving financial assistance and guidance in maintaining village roads, in conducting family planning activities and for the improvement of agriculture. The panchayat has provided a recreation club to Tanda which consists mostly of depressed class people. It has been helping the primary schools to celebrate Independence Day, Republic Day, etc., in which the villagers actively participate.

* These two villages were selected for preparing Village Survey Monographs by the Census authorities in 1961.

Financial position.—The Panchayat receives a part of the land revenue of the villages assigned by the Government. It levies taxes on houses. Sometimes, for development works, it gets Government grants. The average income per year of the panchayat including the share of land revenue of Rs. 850 during the period from 1965-66 to 1969-70 was about Rs. 5,363 and the average expenditure was Rs. 5,488. Receipts and expenditure of the panchayat during the years from 1965-66 to 1969-70 were as given below :—

| Year | Receipts | Expenditure |
|---------------|----------|-------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1965-66 | 8,832 | 9,172 |
| 1966-67 | 3,137 | 3,399 |
| 1967-68 | 2,415 | 680 |
| 1968-69 | 10,612 | 11,584 |
| 1969-70 | 1,822 | 2,608 |

The Hosahalli Village Panchayat in Kudligi taluk came into existence in March 1959 in accordance with the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. It is a group panchayat meant for Hosahalli, Jutlinganahatti, Imadapura and Imadapurada-Gollarahatti. As per the figures furnished by the panchayat, it is serving a total population of 4,380 (as in 1971). It has 15 seats of which two are reserved for women and two for the Scheduled Castes. A special feature of this panchayat is that all the 15 members were elected uncontested.

**Working of
Hosahalli
Panchayat**

Since the establishment of this group panchayat, it has constructed the panchayat office building, formed the village drains, effected repairs to primary school buildings, constructed public latrines and got drinking water wells sunk. The panchayat derives its income from house-tax, tax on bullock-carts, tax on shops, professional-tax, etc., and gets 30 per cent of the land revenue assigned by the Government. The panchayat has been giving grant-in-aid to the *shishuvihar* at Hosahalli. It has proposed to construct a bus stand out of the panchayat funds. It has deposited its contribution towards the Rural Water Supply Scheme proposed to be taken up by the Kudligi Taluk Development Board. There is also a proposal to construct a veterinary hospital building through the panchayat funds.

In place of the old District Board, Taluk Development Boards have been established, one for each revenue taluk, excluding the areas served by the town or city municipalities. The taluks having a total population of one lakh and above have a Board consisting of 19 members. In other taluks, where the total population is

**Taluk
Development
Boards**

less than a lakh, the Board consists of 15 members. The members of the Taluk Development Boards are elected on the basis of adult franchise. For purposes of election, the revenue taluk area is divided into a number of constituencies. Seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in proportion to their population, and also on each Taluk Development Board, not more than two seats are reserved for women. The Block Development Officers are the Chief Executive Officers of these Boards.

Under the relevant provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, the Taluk Development Boards have to supervise and guide the work of the panchayats. Effective co-ordination is envisaged between the panchayats and Taluk Development Boards. The Boards have powers to levy duties and taxes, among other things, on transfer of immovable properties in the shape of an additional stamp duty, tax on animals brought for sale, etc. A sizable grant to the extent of 60 per cent of the land revenue has been assigned by the Government to the Taluk Boards with a view to helping them to carry on the duties entrusted to them. They have been, *inter alia*, attending to the formation of roads, construction and repairs of school buildings and minor irrigation works, maintenance of dispensaries, markets, *pravasi mandirs*, construction and repairs of public wells, etc.

As a result of the elections held to all the eight Taluk Development Boards, 140 members were elected, of whom 22 belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and 14 were lady members. The following table shows the number of members in each of the Taluk Development Boards as in 1971 :—

| Sl. No. | Taluk Board | Number of Members | | |
|---------|---------------|-------------------|---|--------------------|
| | | General | Reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. | Reserved for women |
| 1. | Bellary | 19 | 3 | 2 |
| 2. | Hospet | 19 | 3 | 2 |
| 3. | Siruguppa | 15 | 1 | 2 |
| 4. | Sandur | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| 5. | Kudligi | 19 | 3 | 2 |
| 6. | Harapanahalli | 19 | 3 | 2 |
| 7. | Hadagalli | 19 | 3 | 2 |
| 8. | Mallapuram | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| | Total | 140 | 22 | 14 |

The allotment and expenditure for various items of works **Achievements** undertaken by the Taluk Development Boards during the years from 1960-61 to 1965-6 were as given hereunder :—

| Sl. No. | Item of work | Allotment | Expenditure |
|---------|--|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. | Taluk Development Board Office buildings .. | 8,76,302 | 5,89,233 |
| 2. | Agriculture and Veterinary | 5,66,965 | 5,86,872 |
| 3. | Rural Health and Sanitation | 6,88,978 | 4,57,102 |
| 4. | Education | 3,83,982 | 2,70,105 |
| 5. | Social Education | 4,06,273 | 2,35,374 |
| 6. | Communications | 3,86,396 | 2,77,285 |
| 7. | Rural Art, Industries and Employment .. | 3,86,571 | 2,53,234 |
| 8. | Rural Housing Scheme | 5,81,449 | 1,76,035 |
| 9. | Irrigation and Land Development .. | 17,99,469 | 10,14,826 |
| 10. | Use of manpower in rural areas | 4,95,000 | 3,08,772 |
| 11. | Irrigation Wells | 8,05,225 | 7,42,732 |
| 12. | Non-Plan Schemes | 61,045 | 50,133 |
| 13. | Social Welfare | 1,10,200 | 84,602 |
| 14. | Loan towards extension schemes of the block. | 1,46,126 | 1,42,121 |
| 15. | National Extension Schemes | 5,23,802 | 14,57,500 |
| 16. | Local Public Works | 1,18,443 | 1,01,829 |
| 17. | Block Welfare Works | 3,35,750 | 2,19,256 |
| 18. | Minor Irrigation | 2,000 | 2,000 |

The total income and expenditure of all the eight Taluk Development Boards in the district during 1969-70 were Rs. 28,13,161 and Rs. 35,66,816 respectively. Two tables showing the particulars of income and expenditure of each Taluk Development Board in Bellary district for the year 1969-70 are appended at the end of the chapter.

A brief account of the working of Hospet and Kudligi Taluk Development Boards is given in the following paragraphs.

The present Taluk Development Board of Hospet was brought into existence on 1st October 1960 in accordance with the provisions of Section 96 of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959. The Board was reconstituted on 22nd December 1968. There are 32 panchayats including four Town **Taluk Development Board, Hospet**

Panchayats, working under the jurisdiction of this Taluk Development Board. The area of the Board comprises seven constituencies, *viz.*, Mariammanahalli, Ananthashayanagudi, Kamalapur, Ramasagara, Kampli, Metri and Papinayakanahalli. The Board serves a population of more than a lakh. There are 19 seats on the Board of which two are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and two for women. All the 19 members of the Board are elected on the basis of adult franchise. Besides these, the Legislators of the taluk are on the Board. The president and the vice-president of the Board are elected from among the elected members. The Block Development Officer, who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Board, assists the Board in executing the development works in the taluk. He is assisted by a staff consisting of one Supervisor, one Senior Health Inspector, one Junior Health Inspector, a Vaccinator and a Superintendent with necessary ministerial staff. The Board has formed six sub-committees as per the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959. They are (1) Standing Committee, (2) Health Committee, (3) Audit Committee, (4) Family Planning Committee, (5) Agriculture Committee and (6) Social Welfare Committee. Each sub-committee consists of three to six members.

Achievements

Since its inception, the Board has been striving to improve the living conditions of the people. In the field of agriculture, 80 per cent of the area under different crops has been covered by the scheme of improved variety seeds. Chemical fertilisers are being supplied to cultivators at 25 per cent and 50 per cent subsidised rates. Besides chemical fertilisers, agricultural implements and plant protection equipment are being supplied at subsidised rates. Every year, the Board has been arranging for demonstrations of new methods of cultivation.

Social Education

In the field of social education, the Board has completed the first round of Village Leaders' Training Camps in all its circles, training about 300 village leaders. So far, 20 circle-level seminars, three block-level seminars, one farmers' conference and two training camps for the chairmen and vice-chairmen of panchayats have been conducted. One district-level seminar and one division-level workshop were also conducted at Hospet.

Upto 1971, 35 youth clubs were started and besides, assistance was rendered for construction of buildings to the tune of Rs. 51,000, 29 radio sets were supplied to the village panchayats and eight Radio Rural Forums were organised. Three taluk-level youth rallies were also held. By conducting 50 adult literacy classes, 1,221 adults were made literate. The Board has also started 24 rural libraries.

The Board has helped to start 12 Mahila Samajas at 12 different villages and constructed two Mahila Samaja buildings

at a cost of Rs. 6,500 at Nagenahalli and Mariammanahalli. Under the auspices of the village panchayats, 12 craft centres were started in the taluk where 125 women have been trained in tailoring. *Balawadies* have been also started at Kampli, Kamalapura and Devasamudra.

With a view to providing good accommodation for schools, **Education** in all, 89 new school buildings were constructed and three children's parks have been formed at Mariammanahalli, Kampli and Danayakanakere. The Board supplied clothes, books and slates to 1,770 girls both under plan and non-plan schemes, costing about Rs. 29,260. Furniture has been also supplied to 25 schools. The Board has been helping 35 mid-day meals centres, where nearly 3,120 school children are being benefited. Quarters for women teachers have been constructed at Nagenahalli, Kampli, Ramasagara, Kariganur and Mariammanahalli, at a total cost of Rs. 75,000. The Board also started high schools at Kampli, Kamalapura and Mariammanahalli.

With the object of extending medical facilities in the area of **Medical and Public Health facilities** the taluk, 18 rural dispensaries were started at several places, to each one of which the Board has been giving Rs. 225 monthly. It is spending every year a total amount of Rs. 1,15,000 towards the maintenance of the health unit-type dispensary at Kamalapura, which was opened in 1965. The health staff of the Block consists of one Senior Health Inspector, one Junior Health Inspector and a Vaccinator. The Senior Health Inspector stationed at Hospet, besides his usual work, supervises the work of Junior Health Inspector, who is in charge of 10 villages covering a population of 18,274 for vaccination work. The Vaccinator has been allotted 13 villages with a population of 14,000 for vaccination work. The Board co-ordinates the health activities of the Block with those of primary health centres in the taluk, in preventing the outbreak of epidemics, chlorination of drinking water wells, carrying on family planning propaganda, etc. It has also contributed Rs. 10 for each tubectomy operation out of the Board funds.

With a view to giving an impetus to rural arts and crafts, **Rural Arts and Crafts** the Board spent a sum of Rs. 4,211.40 towards the stipends paid to the candidates undergoing training in crafts like carpentry, blacksmithy, weaving and leather stitching. It has supplied improved tools costing Rs. 11,342 to about 141 rural artisans at 50 per cent subsidised rates. The Board has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 15,155 to 13 industrial co-operative societies in the form of managerial grants. It has also given Rs. 8,000 each as 75 per cent grant-in-aid to the Blacksmiths' Industrial Co-operative Society at Chilakanahatti and to the Taluk Rural Co-operative Society at Hospet. With a view to help training of women in tailoring, the Board sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30,500 to 23 Mahila

Samajas, where more than 500 women were trained in this craft. Demonstration tools worth Rs. 1,090 were purchased and they are displayed in the Block office for the benefit of the artisans.

The statement given hereunder shows the number of works taken up and the amount spent on each item of work since the inception of the Board upto 1970-71 :—

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Item of work</i> | <i>No. of works taken up since inception</i> | <i>Expenditure incurred so far</i> |
|----------------|--|--|------------------------------------|
| | | | Rs. |
| 1. | Construction of primary school buildings .. | 48 | 1,70,000 |
| 2. | Construction of rural dispensaries in the villages. | 4 | 32,000 |
| 3. | Repairs to school buildings | 23 | 22,600 |
| 4. | Formation of roads | 12 | 48,000 |
| 5. | Construction of recreation centres .. | 8 | 43,000 |
| 6. | Repairs to and construction of causeways and culverts. | 34 | 1,16,820 |
| 7. | Formation of approach roads | 8 | 86,628 |
| 8. | Construction of Taluk Development Board office building. | 1 | 15,000 |
| 9. | Construction of agricultural godowns and jeep shed. | 3 | 34,000 |
| 10. | Construction of compounds to office, dispensaries and high schools. | 4 | 53,840 |
| 11. | Construction of science room and main hall to Board High School, Kampli. | 2 | 15,000 |
| 12. | Construction of latrines | 11 | 17,918 |
| 13. | Construction of male ward to Local Fund Dispensary, Kampli. | 1 | 22,000 |
| 14. | Construction of temporary sheds to Board High Schools. | 8 | 40,620 |
| 15. | Construction of drinking water wells .. | 5 | 15,000 |
| 16. | Construction of an overhead tank at B.H. High School, Mariammanahalli. | 1 | 16,460 |
| 17. | Construction of rest sheds at bus-stand at Deva-samudra. | 1 | 4,000 |
| | Total .. | 174 | 7,52,886 |

The Board is giving financial assistance to youth clubs and mahila mandals at the rate of Rs. 100 to each of them. Assistance is being also given to victims of fire accidents at Rs. 50 to each. The following statement indicates the extent of financial assistance given by the Board to several institutions, etc. :—

| <i>Name of the Institution</i> | <i>Amount of assistance</i> |
|---|-----------------------------|
| | Rs. |
| Dr. Modi's Eye Camp | 500 |
| Kottureshwara College, Kottur, for the construction of college building. | 10,000 |
| Construction of residential building for backward women at Bijapur | 500 |
| Construction of Kurubara Hostel building at Bellary | 5,000 |
| Grama Swaraj Fund Committee, towards the 75th birthday of Acharya Vinoba Bhave. | 500 |
| Town Panchayat, Kamalapura, for formation of roads | 13,000 |
| Village Panchayat, Kakubal, for cross drainage construction | 10,000 |

The Board derives its income from the land revenue assigned by the Government, surcharge on stamp duty, local cess on water rate, motor vehicles taxation, grants, rents from buildings, ferries and markets, school fees, etc. The details of the receipt and expenditure of the Board during the year 1961-62, 1965-66 and 1969-70 were as given below :—

RECEIPTS

(In Rupees)

| <i>Head</i> | <i>Year</i> | | |
|--|-------------|----------|----------|
| | 1961-62 | 1965-66 | 1969-70 |
| Land revenue assigned by Government | 47,000 | 79,394 | 2,42,146 |
| Rates and taxes | 32,920 | 96,339 | 1,10,122 |
| Revenue derived from the Taluk Board property and other sources. | 3,375 | 2,706 | 5,445 |
| Miscellaneous | 950 | 6,024 | 9,047 |
| Education | .. | 61,570 | 1,347 |
| Total | 84,245 | 2,46,033 | 3,63,107 |

EXPENDITURE*(In Rupees)*

| <i>Head</i> | <i>Year</i> | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 1961-62 | 1965-66 | 1969-70 |
| General Administration .. | 13,913 | 19,684 | 60,043 |
| Public Works executed by the Board .. | 630 | 50,058 | 68,632 |
| Public Health .. | 23,047 | 66,844 | 98,687 |
| Civic Amenities .. | 550 | 4,425 | 3,888 |
| Education .. | .. | 72,700 | 48,825 |
| Contribution and grant-in aid .. | 6,025 | 1,300 | 14,900 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 2,618 | 11,300 | 24,647 |
| Total .. | 46,783 | 2,26,311 | 3,19,622 |

Taluk Development Board, Kudligi

The present Taluk Development Board of Kudligi was brought into existence on 19th December 1960 in accordance with the provisions of Section 96 of the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959. There are 55 village panchayats functioning under the jurisdiction of this Taluk Development Board.

The area of the taluk is 704.72 square miles and its population in 1961 was 1,35,971, the final figure for 1971 being 1,57,456. There are 19 seats on the Board of which 14 are general and three seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and two for women. All the 19 members of the Board are elected on the basis of adult franchise. Besides these, the two Legislators of the Kudligi taluk are on the Board. The president and the vice-president of the Board are elected from among the elected members. The Block Development Officer who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Board assists the Board in executing the development works in the taluk and in looking after the institutions under the control of the Board. He is assisted by a staff consisting of one Junior Engineer, one Senior Health Inspector, one Vaccinator and a Superintendent with necessary ministerial staff.

Sub-Committees

For the smooth and successful guidance of various activities of the Board, there are six sub-committees constituted by the Board. They are: (1) Standing Committee, (2) Audit Committee, (3) Public Health Committee, (4) Social Welfare Committee, (5) Agriculture Committee and (6) Industries Committee. Each sub-committee consists of three to six members.

Achievements

The Board had taken over the control and management of the District Board High Schools at Kudligi, Kottur and Chikkajogihalli with effect from 1st September 1962. It had also started a high school for girls at Kudligi and another high school at Gudekota during 1965 and 1966 respectively. The Board

constructed the Taluk Board office building and staff quarters during 1967. The work of putting up the first floor to this building at a cost of Rs. 33,000 is in progress. With a view to giving fillip to physical education and sports activities, the Board had commenced the work of constructing a stadium in the premises of the Board High School, Kudligi, during 1970; the cost of the stadium was expected to be of Rs. 30,000 for which the central assistance to a tune of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned. The Board set up two Primary Health Centres—one at Kottur and another at Gudekota—during 1962. It has been maintaining an Ayurvedic Dispensary at Kottur since 1965. The Board has been implementing the Applied Nutrition Programme started in the taluk during 1968-69.

With a view to improving the conditions of the agriculturists, the Board has taken prompt steps to supply them with improved seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides, etc., and organised necessary propaganda meetings about their proper use. The Board has helped the agriculturists to sink irrigation wells numbering 1,592 since the establishment of the Board and to install 910 irrigation pumpsets. The Board has undertaken two lift irrigation works, one each at Haral and K. Ayyanahalli and has brought about 80 acres of land under irrigation under the Haral lift irrigation scheme.

The Board has extended financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 50,000 as grant-in-aid in five equal instalments to the Veerashaiva Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Bellary, for starting an Arts and Science College at Kottur. It paid Rs. 1,000 during 1968-69 towards the construction of the poor boys' hostel building at Kudligi.

The following table shows the annual income and expenditure of the Kudligi Taluk Development Board for the years 1961-62, 1966-67 and 1970-71 :—

| Head | RECEIPTS | | |
|---|--------------------|----------|----------|
| | <i>(In Rupees)</i> | | |
| | Year | | |
| | 1961-62 | 1966-67 | 1970-71 |
| 1. Revenue assigned by Government .. | 36,593 | 39,880 | 76,124 |
| 2. Rates and taxes | 24,915 | 54,297 | 37,024 |
| 3. Revenue derived from the Board property and other sources. | 934 | 1,249 | 13,045 |
| 4. Education | .. | 2,07,091 | 1,374 |
| 5. Grants and contributions | .. | 13,028 | 13,028 |
| 6. Debt heads | 1,466 | 1,31,305 | 2,56,188 |
| 7. Miscellaneous | 252 | 4,551 | 3,984 |
| Total | 64,160 | 4,51,401 | 4,00,767 |

| Head | EXPENDITURE | | (In Rupees) | | | |
|--|-------------|----------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | | Year | | |
| | | | | 1961-62 | 1966-67 | 1970-71 |
| 1. General Administration | 12,410 | 21,751 | 36,180 | | | |
| 2. Public Works executed by the P.W.D. | 2,844 | .. | .. | | | |
| 3. Public Works executed by the Taluk Board. | 2,357 | 86,604 | 63,935 | | | |
| 4. Public Health | 16,003 | 55,022 | 43,188 | | | |
| 5. Civic Amenities | 1,533 | 30 | 1,220 | | | |
| 6. Education | .. | 1,99,664 | 19,842 | | | |
| 7. Contributions and grant-in-aid .. | 4,350 | 3,106 | 5,895 | | | |
| 8. Miscellaneous | .. | 25,919 | 28,311 | | | |
| 9. Debt heads | 35,985 | 78,877 | 2,35,067 | | | |
| Total | 75,482 | 4,70,973 | 4,33,638 | | | |

(Two tables showing the amounts of income and expenditure of each Taluk Development Board in Bellary district for the year 1969-70 are appended at the end of the Chapter).

District Development Council

In accordance with the provisions of Section 187 of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, a District Development Council was constituted in place of the former District Board with effect from 1st November 1959. The Council consists of Members of Parliament elected from the district and members of the State Legislature, also elected from the district, presidents of all the Taluk Boards, officers of various development departments, together with a member of the Scheduled Castes and a lady member. The Deputy Commissioner is the Chairman of the Council while the District Development Assistant is its Secretary.

The Council scrutinises and approves the budgets of the Taluk Development Boards and reviews their progress of work. It guides the various agencies in the implementation of plan and non-plan schemes relating to development works in the district. In short, it is an advisory and co-ordinating agency of all developmental works in the district.

Municipalities

There are two city municipalities in Bellary district namely, Bellary and Hospet. After the merger of Bellary district with the old Mysore State, the City Municipal Council, Bellary, was governed by the Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933, and the Hospet Town Municipality by the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951. Both the Acts were repealed by the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, which came into force with effect from 1st April 1965. Both Bellary and Hospet municipalities were notified as city municipalities under the provisions of the new Act. Elections were held to both the municipal councils

before 31st December 1968 and they were reconstituted under the new Act on 1st January 1969. There are 31 civic representatives on each of the two councils. The municipal councillors are empowered to elect from among themselves the president and the vice-president. Elections on the basis of adult franchise are held once in every four years.

The Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, envisages the division of municipal functions into various categories, which include sanitation, health, safety, public convenience, maintenance of parks, gardens, libraries, schools, rest houses, etc. The main duties of the president are to preside over the meetings of the council and watch over the financial and executive administration. Each municipal council has a standing committee. The council may also constitute other committees for the purpose of exercising such powers, discharging such duties or performing such functions as may be delegated to them by the council under the provisions of the said Act. The resolutions of various committees are to be placed before the council for its approval.

The Municipal Commissioner is the executive authority and he carries out the resolutions of the municipality and executes the works sanctioned by it. He is assisted in his day-to-day work by a Municipal Engineer and a Health Officer in engineering and health sections respectively. An Octroi Superintendent assists the Municipal Commissioner in Octroi section.

The main sources of income of municipalities are property tax, profession tax, vehicle tax, licence fee on trades, fees on construction or reconstruction of houses, octroi, etc. They get also grants from the Government to take up works under Town Improvement Schemes, etc., and grant-in-aid towards the D.A. paid to the employees. Loans have been sanctioned to both Bellary and Hospet municipalities for carrying out water supply schemes with a view to providing adequate supply of protected water to the residents of Bellary and Hospet cities. Loans have also been sanctioned for providing underground drainage in both the cities.

Under the provisions of the new Act, both the city municipalities are under the direct control of the Divisional Commissioner. A brief account of the two city municipalities and some major town panchayats is given in the following pages.

Early history.—Bellary was one of the first moffusil towns in the Madras Presidency to adopt municipal government. Before passing of the first regular municipal enactment, the Town Improvement Act of 1865 (Act X of 1865), there was in force an Act (XXVI of 1850) which, as has already been stated, permitted the inhabitants of any town, with the sanction of

**Bellary City
Municipal
Council**

Government, to constitute the place into a municipality and to tax themselves for its improvement. Even though Government promised to contribute a sum equal to the amount raised by taxation, the people in general, however, showed little anxiety to avail themselves of the benefits of this.

In 1861, however, the Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Bellary forwarded to Government a petition from the "respectable native inhabitants residing within the military limits" praying for the application of the Act to that area. The petition was declared to be a "free and spontaneous act" showing a desire for self-dependence, and in 1863, the Act was introduced accordingly into "the Cowl Bazaar portion of the cantonment". Almost simultaneously, "the civil *pettas*" were similarly brought within it. The proposal to govern both areas by means of one council was opposed by the military authorities on the ground that they did not wish their buildings to be interfered with by "outsiders" and by the people of the civil *pettas* because of a fear that the taxes levied from them would go to the improvement of the cantonment roads. Apparently, however, little or no real action followed the introduction of the Act and beginning of municipal government proper dates from 1867, the year in which the Towns Improvement Act was brought into force. In introducing it, the Government did away with the dual control which had formerly existed and the council was given authority over both the cantonment and the civil stations.

The privilege of electing a proportion (one-half) of its members was conferred on the council in 1877. It had elected its own chairman since 1885. In October 1886, the shop-keepers in the bazaar area were dissatisfied with the municipality and its taxation policy, and went on strike shutting their shops for a short time, but no other instance of open obstruction is on record.

In 1872, the causeway from the south gate of the fort to the Cowl Bazaar was built at a cost of about Rs. 5,000. A market was built in Cowl Bazaar in 1874 at a cost of Rs. 14,000 but shop-keepers had persistently declined to use it when the stalls were offered to them even on *gratis* and a part of the building was occupied by the Cowl Bazaar dispensary and utilised for other municipal purposes.

The Mysore Town Municipalities Act of 1951 was extended to Bellary Municipality with effect from 24th October 1955. The area of the Municipality then was 10.7 square miles. The Municipality was reconstituted on 1st November 1957 and there were thirty-two members on the council. There was a bye-election in 8th division in October 1959 to fill up the three vacancies that occurred. All the members were non-officials, duly elected. The president and the vice-president were also non-officials and

they were elected by the members from amongst themselves. The population of Bellary city as per the 1961 census was 85,755 and the final population figures for 1971 was 1,25,183.

The incidence of taxation per head of population worked out to Rs. 8.26 during 1959-60 as against Rs. 15.12 during 1958-59. It went up to Rs. 23.35 by 1969-70. A total amount of Rs. 11,13,670 was to be collected during the year 1959-60 but only a sum of Rs. 9,07,440 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 2,06,230 at the close of the year. There was an opening balance of Rs. 7,56,471 at the beginning of 1959-60 as against Rs. 6,40,578 for the year 1958-59. The total receipts for the year 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 16,86,711. The total expenditure during the year 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 20,27,584 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 4,15,598. The total receipts for the year 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 29,97,220, while the total expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 19,81,319, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 16,56,479. The position exactly after a decade was that there was an opening balance of Rs. 3,45,724 at the beginning of 1969-70 and the total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 37,40,493, while the total expenditure was Rs. 37,76,868, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,09,349.

Water supply:—At the time of the first world war, Bellary had neither water taps nor electric lights. Now, it has excellent streets with good electric lights and a good water supply system. The source of water supply to this town was the bed of the Hagari river, eleven miles away from Bellary. The supply was obtained from two infiltration wells of 20 feet diameter connected to a suction well, the wells being situated 300 feet apart. They were connected by a 12 inches diameter siphon pipe with eight branches. Water was pumped from the suction well at Hagari to a head of 200 feet to the pump at the new booster in Narayana Rao Park, and from this pump, the water was again pumped to the main service reservoir situated on the Kategudda hillock. This reservoir consisted of two high-level chambers, each of 55,000 gallons capacity and two low-level chambers each of 65,000 gallons capacity. The high-level chambers provided water supply to the fort and Cowl Bazaar areas of the town, while water was supplied to the low level areas of the town *via* Brucepet, Satyanarayana, Gandhinagar and other extensions from the two low-level chambers. Besides this, there were three service reservoirs called the military reservoirs situated side by side at the foot of the two hills on the old Dharwar road in the cantonment area. Water was pumped to these reservoirs from the No. 1 well pumping station and supplied to the cantonment area. The capacity of each of these reservoirs was 7,500 gallons. The pumping station at No. 1 well was put into commission with effect from 25th November 1957. Water was also supplied to the public from the overhead tank at the rate of Rs. 1 per load, if the public desired to draw water in their own containers.

There were 235 public taps provided in the town during 1959-60. Three air valves, 15 scour valves and 14 hydrants were provided in the distribution system. Out of the 14 hydrants, only two were in working order and the rest were not working for want of adequate pressure in the mains. There were 58 house service connections to public institutions like railways, hospitals, jails, mosques, temples and public offices. Due to the inadequate supply of water, metered house service connections were not given to private house-holders. Water was also supplied through lorries to institutions and private persons on payment of Rs. 5 per lorry load, if desired. Water was also supplied through the lorries to the public residing in the thickly populated area, free of cost, where public connections could not be provided for want of adequate pressure in the mains. The State Government in their order dated the 25th November 1959 accorded sanction for a comprehensive water supply scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 87 lakhs. They also permitted the Bellary Municipal Council to raise loans from a scheduled bank on Government guarantee. The Government had directed the Chief Engineer (Irrigation and Public Health) to start the scheme immediately with the available amount of Rs. 10.27 lakhs comprising Rs. 5.27 lakhs advanced by the Government as loan under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme and Rs. 5 lakhs paid from the municipal funds. The work had been entrusted to the Executive Engineer, Special Water Supply Division, Bellary, and the scheme was completed by the end of 1968. The Bellary city is being now supplied with protected water from Moka and Hagari headworks. The water is pumped through centrifugal pumps at the headworks with the help of electricity. The capacity of the Moka headworks is 22 lakh gallons, while that of the Hagari headworks is four lakh gallons per day. Water is being supplied at the rate of 26 gallons per head per day. It is proposed to increase the supply from 22 to 24 lakh gallons from Moka so that the water supply can be raised from 26 gallons to 28 gallons per head per day. There are three filter beds at the Moka headworks capable of filtering water at 35,000 gallons per hour. There were 3,740 metered and 263 un-metered connections (in all 4,003 connections) in 1969-70 which realised an income of Rs. 2,14,575.29 during that year, the cost of water supply establishment being Rs. 1,28,633.29.

The municipality is maintaining a swimming pool which was purchased from the military authorities. It is situated near No. I well. The pool did not work for sometime for want of adequate supply of water for its use. The rate of admission is 0.40 paise per adult and 0.20 paise per child for the people who desire to use the swimming pool.

Town Planning.—The municipality is maintaining a town planning section to deal with matters relating to alienation,

acquisition, assignments, encroachments, lay-outs, fixing of municipal limits, grant of building licences, and un-authorised constructions in the municipal limits. During 1959-60, the municipality undertook town planning and extension schemes in places like Satyanarayanpet, the fort area, the V, VI and XV wards of the town, and in the north-eastern part of the town. Provisions of the Madras Town Planning Act were followed in this connection. Later, the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, which came into force from 1st April 1965, was followed. The municipal council has proposed for implementation of a master plan for the development of Bellary city and the Assistant Director of Town Planning, Bellary, is conducting the preliminary survey for the same.

Slum clearance.—The State Government in their order dated the 5th February 1959 had accorded sanction to the scheme of the municipality to tackle two of the five slums of the town, one at the Jubilee Garden area and the other situated near Siruguppa road, at a cost of Rs. 3,32,000. Half of this amount had been given as subsidy while the other half had been given as a loan to the municipality. In order to clear the slums further, it is intended to construct 50 single-room tenements.

Houses.—There were 16,063 houses and 398 sites during 1959-60 in the town and the houses had increased to 17,429 by 1969-70. Under a housing scheme for low-income groups, 32 houses were under construction during 1970-71 and construction of 100 more houses was programmed for 1971-72.

Drainage.—Formerly, there was no underground drainage system in the city. An underground drainage scheme for the whole city was sanctioned along with the comprehensive water supply scheme in 1959. Now the length of the underground drains is about two kms. and that of open drains about 35.44 kms.

Parks.—In 1960, the municipality was maintaining four parks, the Narayana Rao Park located at the foot of the main service reservoir, the park at Lalakaman known as Haraganadona Basavana Gowd Park, the park at Gandhinagar and the Abdul Rawoof Park in Cowl Bazaar area. All the parks were provided with electric lights and radios for the recreation of the public. The south-eastern corner of the park in Gandhinagar was converted into a children's play-ground. It has been provided with a merry-go-round, sliding slope, swing and see-saw. Later, a women and children's park at the Vadrabande site, sponsored by the Rotary Club, Bellary, was also laid out. In 1969-70, there were nine parks maintained by the municipality, the new parks being Satyanarayanpet Park, Patel Nagar Park, Vasudeva Setty Park, Fort and Kala Ghouse Park. The amount spent on the establishment of these parks during 1969-70 was Rs. 15,303.59.

Municipal lodging.—The municipality is maintaining the Rani's Choultry to help cater to the needs of the floating population of the town. The *pravasi mandir* had been improved at a cost of Rs. 5,000 by the municipality and two more rooms were added to the *mandir* during 1959-60. It was handed over to the M.S.R.T.C. authorities along with the lands on the 16th April 1969 as per the decision of the Municipal Council. The city is divided into five public health conservancy divisions with one Sanitary Inspector for each division. During 1969-70, there were 6,317 private latrines and 31 public latrines attended to by the *thoties*. There were 400 dust bins kept in different places in the city. The sanitary staff work under the control and supervision of Municipal Health Officer. In order to effect quick transport of rubbish and night-soil, two tractors and two lorries were used for removal of rubbish and one lorry and two night-soil carts were used for removing night-soil in 1969-70. The Municipal Council is having its own compost-yard for the manufacture of compost. A trained Sanitary Inspector is in charge of the yard. During 1959-60, 3,850 tons of compost were auctioned and a sum of Rs. 18,700 was realised. During 1969-70, the quantity of compost auctioned was 4,264 tons and the amount realised was Rs. 51,690.

Food adulteration.—The Central Food Adulteration Act is in force in the city. Samples of food-stuffs on sale are taken and sent for analysis. In 1969-70, 22 samples were found adulterated and prosecutions were launched against the parties concerned. The percentage of adulteration during 1969-70 was found to be 49, while it was 59 during the year 1958-59. The sanitary inspectors attend also to the work of taking of food samples every month.

Health service.—Routine propaganda on various health topics is carried out by the health staff on the occasion of the World Health Day celebrations; a baby show is also organised. A Family Planning Fortnight is also observed. The municipality is maintaining three maternity and child welfare centres. The Brucepet Maternity Centre is housed in its own building, while the Cowl Bazaar Maternity Home is located in a rented building and the Gandhinagar Maternity Home is accommodated in a building donated by Shri A. R. Kuppuswamy Mudaliar. All the maternity homes and the child welfare centres have been rendering useful service. The Gandhinagar Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is catering to the needs of the people residing not only in Gandhinagar area and also in the hamlets located within a radius of about five miles. There is a lady Medical Officer who attends to the three centres by turns for antenatal and pre-natal treatment of the patients. The town has been free from plague in recent years. It has been also generally free from cholera except for stray cases and preventive measures are adopted promptly.

In recent years, small-pox raged from the latter half of December 1959 and continued upto the end of March 1960. One additional temporary vaccinator was appointed to assist the permanent staff. The disease subsided after intensive anti-small-pox vaccinations were carried out. Nearly fifty per cent of the population was protected against small-pox by the municipal health staff. Temporary isolation sheds for admission of small-pox cases were provided in the compound of the Government Headquarters Hospital, Bellary. Special indents of lymph were obtained with a view to conducting extensive vaccinations.

Malaria.—There were four cases of death due to malarial fever in the town during 1959-60. The staff employed for anti-malaria work consisted of one sanitary inspector, and one field assistant and sixteen malaria mazdoors. Routine anti-malarial measures such as oiling, canalisation of stagnant storm water, re-stocking of fish in quarry pits and wells were kept up. The city has been generally free from this disease also since recent years.

Registration of births and deaths.—During 1959-60, two health assistants were appointed to look after the work of registration of births and deaths. During 1959-60, there were 2,899 births and 175 deaths in the town. Three watchmen, two to watch over the Hindu burial-ground and one to watch over the Muslim burial-ground, were appointed during 1959-60. During 1969-70, there were 3,481 births and 1,799 deaths, the birth-rate being 36 per 1,000 persons and death rate 18.9 per 1,000 persons.

Markets.—There are two market buildings, of which one is a combined market with two sections, one for the sale of vegetables and the other for the sale of meat. The municipal weekly market place has an enclosure surrounded by a compound with two sheds and some platforms. This is also used as a daily market yard. The Gandhinagar market building was purchased and leased out along with the other market buildings owned by the municipality.

Public safety: Lighting.—There were 1,253 ordinary street lights, eleven mercury 'U' shaped lamps, 39 ornamental lights, four five-way cluster lights, four single-way cluster lights, 88 goose-necked lights and 62 fluorescent tube fittings within the municipal limits in 1959-60. During 1969-70, there were 2,482 ordinary and 954 high power lights in the city. A sum of Rs. 59,371 was spent during that year towards lighting charges.

Education.—There were twenty-two municipal primary schools in Bellary city in 1958-59. In December 1959, one primary school was opened in Medar colony and four primary schools were upgraded to new-type middle schools, with additional teachers and Hindi pandits and forty-four additional qualified persons

were appointed as teachers, tailoring instructors and manual training instructors during the same year. The estimated number of boys and girls of school-going age as furnished by educational authorities was 15,645 during the year 1959-60. The total number of boys and girls of school-going age that attended municipal elementary schools during 1959-60 was 1,426 boys and 962 girls. The strength of the children attending municipal schools inclusive of Government grant-in-aid schools, at the end of the year 1959-60, was 9,731. During 1967-68 the strength of pupils in municipal elementary schools was 2,990 boys and 1,147 girls as against 2,709 boys and 2,221 girls in 1966-67.

All the municipal elementary schools were open to all classes and communities without any distinction. Seven of the elementary schools were located in the buildings owned by the municipal council and the rest were housed in rented buildings. All the municipal elementary schools were handed over to Government from 1st November 1969. Only one nursery school is being now maintained by the municipality. There are two municipal high schools in Bellary city, namely, Municipal Higher Secondary School and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad Municipal High School. The strength of the two municipal high schools was 1,372 during 1959-60 as against 1,297 during 1958-59. During 1969-70, the strength of these high schools was 1,706 boys and 24 girls.

Roads.—During 1959-60, 13.7 kilometres of un-metalled roads, 25 kilometres of metalled roads, 20.1 kilometres of black-topped roads, 8 kilometres of cement concrete roads including lanes were under the maintenance of the municipality. During 1969-70, the total length of roads maintained by the municipality was 194.18 kilometres, the details of which are as under :—

| | | |
|-----------------|----|------------------|
| (a) concreted | .. | 48.82 kilometres |
| (b) tarred | .. | 50.15 kilometres |
| (c) metalled | .. | 86.99 kilometres |
| (d) un-metalled | .. | 8.22 kilometres |

The engineering branch of the municipality consists of one Municipal Engineer and one Public Works Supervisor and other necessary staff. During 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 1,73,205 was incurred on public works including buildings. The following principal roads of the Public Works Department run through the municipal limits of Bellary :—

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|----|----------|
| (1) Bombay-Madras Road | about | .. | 6.2 kms. |
| (2) Bangalore-Bellary Road | „ | .. | 2.6 „ |
| (3) Bellary-Siruguppa Road | „ | .. | 0.9 „ |
| (4) Bellary-Kalyanadurga Road | „ | .. | 2.4 „ |
| (5) Bellary-Moka-Alur Road | „ | .. | 2.4 „ |

Fairs and festivals.—There are the usual local festivals such as Shri Malleshwaraswamy, Shri Durgamma besides Dasara and the like. Adequate sanitary arrangements are made on those occasions. No pilgrim tax is levied by the municipality.

Bellary may be said to be the eastern gateway of Mysore State, which is situated only 25.7 kilometres from the border of Andhra Pradesh. It was one of the most important towns in the old Madras Presidency. The importance of Bellary may very well be guessed by the fact that when the first Air Mail Service was introduced in India in the early days, two important mofussil places were chosen for service and they were Karachi in Bombay Presidency and Bellary in Madras Presidency.

The city has a historical importance and is a cosmopolitan one where the language and culture of the Kannadigas intermingle with those of Telugus. On account of its close association with the Bijapur Sultans and the Nizams of Hyderabad, there is a large percentage of Muslim population playing not an insignificant role in the city's life. With the development of the Tungabhadra ayacut under the low-level and high-level canals, Bellary has assumed considerable importance and in course of time may become the granary of North Mysore.

As early as in the years 1884, 1885 and 1898, it was proposed that Hospet town which ranked next only to Bellary in size and importance, should be constituted into a municipality, but the objections that its suburb Chittavadi would contribute most of the income while Hospet itself would absorb most of the expenditure, and that the town contained but a few citizens qualified to serve as municipal councillors prevailed for a long time.

**Hospet City
Municipal
Council**

Prior to the merger of this town with Mysore State it was being governed by the Madras District Municipalities Act. During that period, on account of the growing population and the desire of the residents to have autonomy in the administration of the town, the then Government of Madras effected certain changes in the municipal set-up of the place. Prior to 1913, the municipal administration of the town vested with the Hospet Union or Panchayat. It was on the 1st of April 1913 that the municipal council with Mr. D. G. Bless, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Hospet, as the first official Chairman and with Shri Vittalpanth Joshi, Shri Bandi Nagalingappa and Shri Ullagaddi Kalmateppa as nominated non-official councillors and with the district heads of various departments as official councillors came into existence. The income and expenditure of the municipality in 1913-14 were Rs. 21,160 and Rs. 20,870 respectively.

It was in 1918 that the Hospet Municipal Council was given the privilege of having one of its own citizens as its chairman.

With the passage of time, changes were made in the constitution of the council. The town was divided into several wards and the voters of each ward were allowed to send a representative on the council. In the year 1925, one seat was reserved on the council for a Harijan member. In 1959-60, the Hospet municipal limits comprised an area of 5.2 square miles. The town had been divided into five territorial divisions. Four seats were allotted to each territorial division and one seat had been reserved for a Scheduled Caste member.

The town municipality was upgraded into a city municipality from 1st April 1965. As per Government order, the city was divided into eight divisions. Now, there are twenty wards with a total number of 31 councillors including the president. Out of 31 seats, two seats are reserved for women and two for the Scheduled Castes. The present council was constituted on 18th January 1969.

Water supply.—The main water supply sources to this town were the 365 private wells and seventeen public wells as in 1959-60. Besides these wells, advantage was taken of the two irrigation channels running through the town proper. Supply of protected water to the city was first started on 20th March, 1966. The daily average supply is between six and seven lakh gallons per day. As in 1971, there were 150 public taps and 1,318 private connections. The water supply scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 27,00,000.

Drainage.—There was no proper drainage system in the town formerly. Domestic sullage was sunk in the ground in sandy pits. Recently the Government have sanctioned an underground drainage scheme to the city costing Rs. 76.5 lakhs for which it raised a State Government loan of Rs. 25,50,000 and L.I.C. loan of Rs. 51 lakhs. The City Municipal Council is maintaining 4,300 ft. of brick-drains, 14,750 ft. of masonry drains, 28,450 ft. of sylk-pattern drains and 2,400 ft. of combined drains.

Town Planning.—Keeping in view of the natural beauty and historical importance of the city, the Town Improvement Committee consisting of the municipal councillors with the president of the municipality as *ex-officio* president of the committee is trying to improve the town. Besides this committee, there is another committee called the Town Improvement Trust which is also interested in the proper planned development of the town. Of late, some of the main thoroughfares of the town have been widened providing foot-paths. There is congestion in certain parts of the town and such parts used to have frequent fire accidents. The municipality was, therefore, insisting on the erection of huts in a planned manner. The State Directorate of Town

Planning has prepared a Master Plan for this city and this has been approved by the Municipal Council. With a view to extending the city limits, the council has proposed to include Ananthashayanagudi, Amaravathi, Nagenahalli, Kariganur and Ingli villages.

Medical facilities and sanitation.—The municipality is running four dispensaries and is maintaining also a maternity and child welfare centre. Out of 1,275 births during the year 1959-60, 380 cases were conducted by the maternity staff in this maternity centre alone. The Government lady doctor is in charge of the centre. During the year 1970, the maternity staff attended to 159 birth cases. For looking after sanitation in the town, the whole town is divided into four circles and one Health Inspector is in charge of each circle. Special intensive cleaning is being carried out every Friday by the entire staff in a scheduled locality. As in 1971, the health staff consisted of one Health Supervisor, four Health Inspectors and nine Maistries.

Education.—The municipality is maintaining three high schools, viz., the Municipal High School, the Sardar Patel Memorial Municipal High School and the Girls' High School. In the year 1958-59, the Municipal High School was upgraded into a higher secondary school. The Government provided grants for the purchase of equipments for the upgraded higher secondary school. It was only in the upgraded higher secondary municipal high schools that the Mysore as well as the Madras scheme of studies was being followed formerly. The Madras scheme of studies is still in force only in the temporary Tamil and Telugu sections which were opened in 1949 for the benefit of the children of some of the Tungabhadra Project employees. Though the Telugu and Tamil sections are under the control of the municipality, the expenditure incurred in this behalf is being met by the Tungabhadra Project Board and the Mysore Government equally. Upto 1st November 1969, the Municipal Council was running 14 primary schools which have been taken over by the Government since then.

Lighting.—The city was first provided with electricity in 1935. Fluorescent tube lights have been put up along the road sides running from the railway station to Shri Vadakaraya temple. The other roads have been provided with ordinary electric lights. A circle with six fluorescent cylindrical tube lights has been formed to beautify the town. As in 1971, there were 1,489 street lights, of which 180 were tube lights, 50 mercury vapour lamps and the rest ordinary lights. The Municipal Council spent a sum of Rs. 38,232 towards the electricity consumption charges during 1970-71.

Roads.—The Municipal Council is maintaining a road length of 39 kilometres, of which an extent of 1,609 kms. is cemented, 2.4 kms. tarred, 5.2 kms. metalled and the rest is mud road.

Other facilities.—The municipality is maintaining two parks in the city, one in the first ward and the other in the fifth ward. There is a committee for devising ways and means to make the parks more attractive. The Government Horticultural Department assists and guides the municipality in this regard. Radio sets have also been installed not only in the parks but also in more important localities for the benefit of the people. The municipality is maintaining two libraries and two reading rooms. A new lay-out was formed for the bus stand and a bus stand with a waiting-hall has been constructed. A hotel has also been provided in the stand. There is also a *jutka* stand nearby. The municipality is maintaining a decent *Pravasi Mandir* consisting of five sets of rooms for the convenience of visitors to the town.

As many of the inhabitants of this town are agriculturists, the need for arranging for milk supply centres has not been so keenly felt in this place as in the big cities and other industrial towns. One house at least out of every ten here possesses its own cattle. Further, the Tungabhadra Project Co-operative Milk Society supplies milk for some of the residents of this place. Persons from the neighbouring villages come to this city daily to sell curds, ghee, butter and milk to the people.

During the year 1959-60, the income of the municipality amounted to Rs. 8,43,053 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,03,162 and in 1960-61, the income was of the order of Rs. 10,45,595, while the expenditure came to Rs. 8,82,080. After a decade, the corresponding figures were as follows :—

| Year | | Income | Expenditure |
|---------|----|-----------|-------------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1969-70 | .. | 17,01,342 | 11,53,559 |
| 1970-71 | .. | 19,74,490 | 13,75,781 |

**Kamalapur
Town
Panchayat**

The Kamalapur Town Panchayat was constituted in the year 1896. The reconstitution of this Panchayat, according to the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, took place in March 1960. The number of members of the Panchayat is 19 including the Chairman. Three seats for the Scheduled Castes and four seats for women have been reserved on the Panchayat.

The jurisdiction of the Panchayat extends over the entire revenue village of Kamalapur. There are also four hamlets included in the town area. The Panchayat area has been divided

into eight wards. The population of this town including hamlets was 14,298 as per 1961 census and 13,879 as per 1971 census. There are no nominated members on the Panchayat.

Formerly, the people of the town were getting their water supply from private and public wells. The National Water Supply Scheme was implemented in this town through the Public Health Engineering Department during 1967. Now, filtered water is being supplied to the town. As in December 1970, there were 50 public taps and 175 private connections

The town has no underground drainage system. It has only surface drains. For looking after the sanitation of the town, one sanitary *maistry*, ten sweepers, seven scavengers and two drain mazdoors have been appointed by the Town Panchayat. One double bullock-cart is provided to remove the rubbish from the town. The village munsiff maintains the birth and death registers. The vaccination work is attended to by the Health Inspector appointed by the Taluk Development Board, Hospet. The Town Panchayat is maintaining three miles and four furlongs of road. Electricity was first supplied to the town during 1965-66. As in December 1970, there were 250 ordinary and 28 fluorescent tube lights. The number of private connections was 533. Daily, on an average, 25 M.S.R.T.C. buses, three cars, five jeeps and 13 tractors ply in the town limits.

The financial position of the Town Panchayat is claimed to be sound. The receipts and expenditure during the years from 1965-66 to 1969-70 were as given below :—

| Year | Income | | Expenditure | |
|---------|--------|--------|-------------|----------|
| | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| 1965-66 | .. | 47,329 | | 83,418 |
| 1966-67 | .. | 43,799 | | 74,808 |
| 1967-68 | .. | 84,114 | | 79,489 |
| 1968-69 | .. | 93,870 | | 93,922 |
| 1969-70 | .. | N.A. | | 1,30,158 |

The Harapanahalli Town Panchayat was constituted in the year 1896. It is a historical place with a fort and was once under the rule of Somashekhara Nayaka, a noted paleyagar. The town is at a distance of 77 kms. from Hospet and 38.6 kms. from Harihar and lies in a hollow surrounded by low lines of hills. Between 1868 and 1882, it was the headquarters of the Deputy Collector who was then in charge of the three western taluks. The population of Harapanahalli town as per 1961 census was 17,537 which had gone upto 19,694 by 1971. The Panchayat consists of 19 members including the chairman. It is divided into twelve wards. Out of 19 seats, 11 are general seats, seven are for women and

**Harapanahalli
Town
Panchayat**

one for the Scheduled Castes. The Panchayat was re-constituted on 3rd January 1964 under the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959.

Water supply.—The Panchayat is maintaining 18 public wells. There are many private wells in the town. Two public wells are equipped with overhead tanks of 5,000 gallons capacity each. Daily, from these wells, 20,000 gallons of drinking water are being supplied to the people through twelve pipes.

Medical facility and sanitation.—The Panchayat is maintaining a maternity ward with 12 beds attached to the Government Combined Dispensary. There are no *pucca* drains in the town, and as such the streets and lanes have been provided with *katcha* drains for the flow of storm water.

Education.—A high school for girls is being maintained by the Panchayat. (The Taluk Board was maintaining elementary schools in the town. They were handed over to the Government from 1st November, 1969).

Parks.—The Panchayat is maintaining a public park. A decent building has been constructed in the park by the Panchayat for locating a library and a reading room. The local library authority has opened a branch which is functioning in the new building. Now the library is managed by the State Library Authority.

Lighting.—The town was first electrified during the year 1954. To start with, there were 250 street lights and 150 house connections. In December 1970, there were 410 ordinary lights, 35 fluorescent tube lights, 6 mercury vapour lamps besides 800 house connections.

Other facilities.—A new bus stand with all facilities has been constructed by the Panchayat. A building for the location of a canteen in the bus stand premises is constructed. A spacious weekly market-yard with good shade trees is being maintained by the Town Panchayat. Supply of drinking water to the new bus stand and the weekly market has been provided with the aid of a donation made by Shri V. Krishnchar, owner of a motor service in Hospet.

The average annual income of the Panchayat is increasing year by year. The receipts and expenditure during the years from 1965-66 to 1969-70 were as given hereunder :—

| Year | Receipts | | Expenditure | |
|---------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| 1965-66 | .. | 1,26,609 | | 1,24,150 |
| 1966-67 | .. | 1,42,301 | | 1,37,145 |
| 1967-68 | .. | 1,51,112 | | 1,56,694 |
| 1968-69 | .. | 1,75,157 | | 1,74,705 |
| 1969-70 | .. | 2,13,804 | | 2,09,031 |

The Kudligi Town Panchayat includes Kudligi town, the revenue villages of Amaradevaragudda and Kerikavaluhatti. Including the above-mentioned revenue villages and the hamlets, the population of Kudligi town was 11,515 as per 1961 census. This Panchayat was first constituted in 1896. It was reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. The present body was elected in 1968.

**Kudligi Town
Panchayat**

The Panchayat consists of nineteen members. The town has been divided into seven wards. Out of nineteen seats, two are set apart for members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and four are reserved for women. There are no nominated members on the Panchayat.

Water supply.—The sources of water supply to the town are a number of drinking water wells. A scheme under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme for providing protected water to the town, estimated to cost Rs. 3,81,000, is under execution.

Drainage.—The town is lacking in proper drainage facilities. U-shaped drains are provided only to the main streets in the town. As in 1971, there were one sanitary maistry, seven sweepers and five scavengers.

Other facilities.—The Panchayat is maintaining a park, a reading room and a library. It has provided good metalled roads. The town was first electrified in 1951. As in 1971, there were 174 ordinary lights and 25 tube lights. The Panchayat is maintaining a market-yard and a good bus stand. It is not maintaining any maternity and child welfare centres nor any educational institutions in the town.

The average annual income of the Panchayat during the past five years was about Rs. 76,980, while the average annual expenditure was also Rs. 76,980. During 1970-71, the income was Rs. 85,063, while the expenditure also amounted to Rs. 85,063.

The Siruguppa Town Panchayat was established as a Major Panchayat under the Madras Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1950. After the introduction of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959 in Bellary district, the Siruguppa Panchayat was classified as a Town Panchayat. It was reconstituted on 29th June 1968.

**Siruguppa
Town
Panchayat**

As in 1971, the area of the town was one-and-a-half square miles and it had 2,874 houses. The population of the town as per the 1961 census was 9,709 and it had increased to 14,897 by 1971. The town has been divided into eight wards and the

Panchayat consists of 19 members. Out of the 19 seats, four are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and another four for women.

Water supply :—The main source of water supply to the town is the Tungabhadra river flowing nearby and every day water to the extent of 75,000 gallons is being supplied to the town. As in December 1971, there were 58 public taps, 385 domestic taps and 15 non-domestic taps in the town.

Drainage :—The town is lacking in proper drainage. Only sylk-pattern drains are provided at present (1972). The Town Panchayat has proposed to provide underground drainage after obtaining necessary loan from the Government. As in December 1971, there were one sanitary inspector, ten sweepers and nine scavengers. The town is free from communicable diseases such as cholera, plague, small-pox, etc.

Roads :—The Panchayat is maintaining a road mileage of three miles. Daily about 300 double-bullock carts, 50 single-bullock carts, 300 bicycles, 20 jeeps, six cars, 10 motor bicycles ply in the town limits besides the regular buses of the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation. The town was first electrified during the year 1958. As in December 1971, there were 367 street lights and 400 private connections.

Other facilities :—The Panchayat is running a nurse school for which it is receiving Rs. 400 annually as maintenance grant from the Taluk Development Board. It is maintaining a choultry at the bus stand and a park in the vicinity of the overhead tank of water supply system.

The receipts and expenditure of the Panchayat during the years from 1966-67 to 1970-71 were as given hereunder :—

| Year | Receipts | | Expenditure | |
|---------|-----------|----|-------------|----|
| | Rs. | P. | Rs. | P. |
| 1966-67 | 2,09,330. | 50 | 2,14,451. | 75 |
| 1967-68 | 2,50,400. | 82 | 2,68,294. | 51 |
| 1968-69 | 2,48,637. | 41 | 2,41,601. | 53 |
| 1969-70 | 2,58,526. | 14 | 2,41,262. | 55 |
| 1970-71 | 2,21,677. | 15 | 1,96,973. | 46 |

**Kottur Town
Panchayat**

Kottur is one of the big commercial centres of Bellary district. It is a holy place also. The *jatra* (car festival) of Kotturu-Basaveshwara is held about the month of February every year when nearly a lakh of persons gather. The *Karthika Mahotsava* here, which takes place in about November, is also largely attended to by people from all over the district. The Panchayat Union Board of Kottur was inaugurated on 30th March 1929. The Board became a Town Panchayat in 1959 in

accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. The population of the town according to the census of 1961 was 11,515, which had gone up to 12,873 by 1971. The area of the town is about four square miles. There are 3,000 houses in the town.

Water supply :—Wells form the main sources for the supply of drinking water to the people of the town. The Panchayat had put up an overhead tank near the Sirimath well and six taps had been provided for the use of the people. For providing protected water supply to the town, the Executive Engineer, Sanitary Division, Davanagere, conducted a survey and prepared an estimate in this connection. The Panchayat had resolved to set apart Rs. 50,000 every year from its resources for the scheme. The scheme was completed at a cost of Rs. 9,31,707 in 1966 and protected water is being supplied to the town. In December 1970, there were 60 house connections.

Sanitation :—The Panchayat is constructing 'V' shaped drains under the Rural Health and Sanitation and Local Development Works. It has appointed one Sanitary Inspector, two maistries and 22 public health mazdoors to look after the work connected with the sanitation of the town.

During the year 1955, the Panchayat constructed a building for housing a maternity home. A combined dispensary is functioning in that building with four beds, with a Government doctor. A building for a veterinary dispensary has also been constructed under the Local Development Scheme.

Roads :—The Panchayat is maintaining roads of a total length of about eight miles (12.9 kms.) and all of them are metalled roads. It has provided 400 street lights with 24 ornamental lights in the town. With a view to providing more amenities and to effect further improvements to the town, it introduced the levy of octroi with effect from 1st April 1961. During 1960-61, the receipts of the Panchayat amounted to Rs. 63,766-79 and the expenditure to Rs. 62,410-71 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,356-65. The receipts and expenditure of the Town Panchayat during the years from 1965-66 to 1969-70 are as given below:—

| Year | Receipts | | Expenditure | |
|---------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| 1965-66 | .. | 1,74,211 | | 1,47,347 |
| 1966-67 | .. | 1,50,122 | | 1,72,960 |
| 1967-68 | .. | 1,32,737 | | 1,38,454 |
| 1968-69 | .. | 1,62,519 | | 1,82,761 |
| 1969-70 | .. | 1,49,121 | | 1,42,129 |

**Sandur Town
Panchayat**

Formerly, the local administration of Sandur town had been entrusted to an un-official body, called the "Sandur Sanitary Committee", since 1932. After the merger of the State in 1949 in the old Madras Presidency, the above committee was replaced by a Special Officer and the town administration became the responsibility of the Madras Government. The Madras Government constituted a Panchayat for Sandur town on 16th February 1950 and the Special Officer continued to be the Administrator of the Panchayat till 30th March 1953, when an elected body under the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, took over charge of the administration of the Panchayat. After the enforcement of the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, three adjacent villages, *viz.*, Lakshmipura, Dharmapura and Hulikunta, were included in Sandur town and the whole group was declared a Town Panchayat.

The Town Panchayat consists of nineteen members including the chairman and the vice-chairman. There are four ladies and one Scheduled Caste member among the members of the Panchayat.

Water supply :—The source of water supply to this town was formerly the two wells which the Panchayat had constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,850. Now, there are three bore-wells which were taken up and completed as a part of the Urban Water Supply Scheme sanctioned by the Government in 1963-64. For this purpose, the Government had also sanctioned a loan of Rs. two lakhs to the Panchayat. The second stage of the extension of the water supply scheme is estimated at a cost of Rs. 94,000.

Sanitation :—For looking after the sanitation work in the town, the Panchayat has employed one sanitary maistry, ten sweepers and five scavengers. The Panchayat has provided 'V' shaped drains in the town.

Roads :—The Panchayat has provided metalled roads in the town and has paved the lanes with stone slabs to keep them clean. The main bazaar road, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs long, is black-topped. All the streets have electric lights.

Other facilities :—The Panchayat has constructed a community hall at a cost of Rs. 9,000. It has established a child welfare centre, a children's park, a park for adults and a community centre building for the members of the Scheduled Castes. A library is also being maintained.

The Panchayat has constructed a bus stand with a canteen and three stalls. It has also made arrangements for holding the daily and weekly markets in the town.

Finances :—During the year 1957-58, the income of the Panchayat amounted to Rs. 12,450 and expenditure to Rs. 10,874. During 1959-60, the income rose to Rs. 21,823. This improvement was possible due to the levy of fees on cart stands and bus stand, fees for holding the daily and weekly markets, etc. The rate of taxes on buildings and professions was also enhanced. Octroi was introduced in the year 1961 and revised in 1966. General and special water rates were levied in the year 1967-68. As a result of these measures, the income of the Panchayat rose to Rs. 95,122 in 1969-70, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 94,000. The income was estimated to be Rs. one lakh in 1970-71.

Prior to the enforcement of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1920, the civic affairs of the Hadagalli town were administered by a Union Board, all the members being nominated by the Tahsildar. After the implementation of the Act of 1970, it became a Panchayat Board with powers to elect its president, vice-president and other members. The Madras Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1950, replaced the Act of 1920 and according to the provisions of the new Act, the Panchayat was classified as a Class I Panchayat and the electorate of the town had the privilege to elect its president instead of the members of the panchayat electing the president from among themselves.

**Hadagalli Town
Panchayat**

The Panchayat is now classified as a Town Panchayat in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. It consists of 19 elected members; 13 seats are general ones, while two are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and four for women. As per the 1961 Census, the population of the town was 9,031 and by 1971 it had gone up to 10,455. The area of the town is $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

Water supply :—Wells form the main source of water supply to the town. The Executive Engineer of the Public Health Engineering Department has prepared a plan estimated to cost Rs. 8.88 lakhs for supplying protected water to the town. The Panchayat has to meet 10 per cent of the cost, *i.e.*, Rs. 88,000 as its contribution to the scheme.

Sanitation :—The Health Inspector of the Hadagalli Taluk Development Board assists this Town Panchayat in looking after the sanitation of the town. The Panchayat is not maintaining any register of births and deaths since the Revenue Department attends to that work. The town is free from communicable diseases. The town is provided mostly with open *katcha* drains. Only one lane is provided with 'V' shaped drains.

The town was first electrified during the year 1959-60. As in 1971, there were 220 ordinary lights and ten tube lights.

The total receipts of the Panchayat during the year 1970-71 amounted to Rs. 95,740, while the expenditure to Rs. 1,01,365 as against Rs. 82,321 and Rs. 83,482 respectively during the year 1966-67.

**Kampli Town
Panchayat**

The Kampli Town Panchayat was constituted in 1896. This is one of the oldest panchayats in Bellary district. It was re-constituted in 1960 under the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. Elections were last held to the Panchayat in 1968. The town is divided into 10 wards and the Panchayat consists of 19 members, of whom six are lady members and two belong to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. There is no nominated member on it.

Water supply.—The Tungabhadra river and the wells form the source of water to the town. Under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme, sanction has been accorded by the Government for a water supply scheme which is estimated to cost Rs. 13,33,300. The Panchayat has contributed 10 per cent of the cost, being its share. The Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Bellary, has been entrusted with the execution of the work which is expected to be completed within a period of two years. The Tungabhadra river is the main source for this water supply scheme.

Health and Sanitation:—For looking after the sanitation work in the town, the Panchayat has employed two sanitary maistries, one compost maistry, 16 sweepers, ten scavengers and three drain workers. The town is provided mostly with *katcha* drains. An extent of three furlongs of *pucca* drain with slabs is constructed on either side of the weavers' street. The town has been free from epidemic diseases. The village munsiff maintains the birth and death registers. The Taluk Development Board is attending to the work of vaccination.

Other facilities:—The Town Panchayat maintains a road length of about eight kilometres (about five miles). A children's park is also maintained by the Panchayat. The town was first electrified in 1956. As in March 1970, there were 400 street lights and 1,113 private connections.

The financial position of the Panchayat is claimed to be sound. The *per capita* income and expenditure during 1969-70 were Rs. 13.75 and Rs. 15.30 respectively as against Rs. 12.75 and Rs. 14.75 during the year 1965-66.

**Town
Planning**

A comprehensive legislation on town and country planning was enacted in this State in 1961. This legislation, *viz.*, the Mysore Town and Country Planning Act, 1961, came into force

with effect from 15th January 1965. Consequent on the enforcement of this Act, the State Town Planning Board and Planning Authorities were constituted. Several officials and non-officials have been appointed by the Government for advising the Government and Planning Authorities on planning and development, as also on matters pertaining to related policies and principles. The Director of Town Planning is the Member-Secretary of the Board.

Presently, the Department has a Survey Unit at Bellary, which is studying the existing conditions and conducting the necessary physical and socio-economic surveys. The survey unit has prepared, so far, upto-date base maps and interim development plans for Bellary city and Kamalapur, Kampli and Kottur towns in Bellary district and also an interim development plan for Hospet. It has prepared plans for rehabilitation of residents of those villages which had been located in the waterspread areas of the Tungabhadra Reservoir. It is proposed to prepare a regional development plan for the Tungabhadra river valley region during the IV Plan period.

To reduce the housing problem, particularly in the urban areas, the Mysore Housing Board, which was constituted on 1st June 1956, has been constructing houses under several housing schemes, besides giving advances to employees and other people. The progress achieved by the efforts of the Housing Board in Bellary district as in 1970-71 is indicated hereunder :-

**Housing Board
Activities**

| <i>Place</i> | <i>Houses under construction during 1970-71</i> | <i>Houses programmed for 1971-72</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---------------------|---|--|--------------|
| 1. Bellary .. | 32 | 100 | 132 |
| 2. Harapanahalli .. | 5 | 20 | 25 |
| 3. Hospet .. | .. | 280 | 280 |
| 4. Sandur .. | 20 | 690 | 710 |
| 5. Siruguppa .. | 10 | 70 | 80 |
| Total .. | 67 | 1,160 | 1,227 |

TABLE I

Statement showing the income of Taluk Development Boards in Bellary District during the year 1969-70

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of Taluk Board</i> | <i>Land Revenue assigned by Government</i> | <i>Rates and taxes</i> | <i>Revenue derived from T.B. property and other sources</i> | <i>Miscellaneous</i> | <i>Education</i> | <i>Grants and contributions</i> | <i>Debt Head</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|----------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------|---|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Bellary | 1,47,027 | 1,46,026 | 9,824 | 2,781 | .. | 5,53,804 | 32,623 | 3,92,084 |
| 2. | Hospet | 2,53,124 | 1,35,000 | 6,893 | 6,000 | 40,594 | 6,000 | 60,039 | 5,07,650 |
| 3. | Siruguppa | 1,78,543 | 1,50,062 | 1,980 | 22,112 | 30,112 | 60,000 | 27,000 | 4,70,829 |
| 4. | Sandur | 73,924 | 36,742 | 5,050 | 3,000 | .. | 10,976 | 1,46,729 | 2,76,439 |
| 5. | Kudligi | 1,10,837 | 40,000 | 21,815 | 2,160 | 18,412 | 18,028 | 2,70,000 | 4,81,252 |
| 6. | Harapanahalli | 93,586 | 72,947 | 10,000 | 18,735 | .. | 16,500 | .. | 2,11,768 |
| 7. | Hadagalli | 1,30,900 | 80,000 | 15,000 | 13,000 | 24,300 | 3,000 | 85,100 | 3,51,300 |
| 8. | Mallapuram | 45,867 | 27,929 | 5,678 | 5,703 | .. | 30,500 | 6,162 | 1,21,839 |

TABLE II

Statement showing the expenditure incurred by Taluk Development Boards in Bellary District during the year 1969-70

| Sl. No. | Name of Taluk Board | General Administration | Public works executed by Taluk Boards | Public Health | Civic amenities | Education | Contributions and grants-in-aid | Miscellaneous | Debt Head | Total |
|---------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | Bellary | .. 46,000 | 47,183 | 93,679 | 1,100 | 60,346 | 1,850 | 37,290 | 1,38,084 | 4,25,533 |
| 2. | Hospet | .. 62,712 | 56,689 | 1,23,273 | 4,644 | 61,974 | 15,500 | 24,362 | 2,38,053 | 5,87,207 |
| 3. | Siruguppa | .. 67,965 | 1,87,091 | 40,254 | 584 | 17,467 | 3,925 | 77,620 | 27,552 | 4,22,458 |
| 4. | Sandur | .. 37,608 | 60,911 | 32,454 | 1,204 | .. | 2,050 | 3,661 | 1,24,589 | 2,62,477 |
| 5. | Kudligi | .. 45,167 | 51,100 | 65,250 | 1,425 | 31,700 | 20,850 | 27,757 | 4,80,000 | 7,23,249 |
| 6. | Harapanahalli | .. 45,093 | 1,01,755 | 69,588 | 6,450 | 2,786 | 980 | 22,116 | 1,40,820 | 3,89,587 |
| 7. | Hadagalli | .. 57,600 | 3,75,500 | 96,600 | 400 | 16,600 | 8,200 | 45,000 | 54,000 | 6,53,900 |
| 8. | Mallapuram | .. 23,356 | 32,295 | 17,022 | 3,700 | 3,657 | 2,500 | 11,833 | 7,335 | 1,02,405 |